OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1745. [N°. 138.]

The following Letter contains Facts of so much Importance to the Public at this Juncture, that we could not refuse giving it in the very Dress and Stile in which it came to our Hands.

To JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *Esq*;

SIR, Milford-Haven, Nov. 25, 1745.

THE Reason of my giving you this Trouble is as follows: On *Friday* the 22d Inst. about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, came in here a large Ship of 30 Guns, of which, upon her Entry, she fired two. It seems, she will not let any Person come on Board her, and none of her People come on Shore; they only say in general, that she is come from the *Streights*, and is to perform Quarantine. This may be true, or it may be false; for if it were an Enemy's Ship, it would certainly frame some plausible Story to deceive the People of this Place, and thereby to conceal their true Designs. The Rebels at this Time in *England*, according to the Accounts we have, want Artillery and Ammunition: From whence will they most probably be supplied? Either from *France* or *Spain*. And as they can't so safely send them up the *English* Channel, they will in all Probability send them by the Way of St. *George's*, as there are no Ships of War on or about those Coasts, and as *Carlisle*, now in their Possession, lies on the *Irish* Channel. As this Harbour lies so commodiously for them to put in, when forc'd to it by Stress of Weather, is it safe, is it prudent to leave it quite naked and defenceless? Suppose this Ship should be sent by our eternal Enemies the *French* with Supplies to the Rebels, as there is Reason to apprehend. Would it not be for the Service of his Majesty, and the Interest of the Nation, to have some Ships of Force here, and a Fleet constantly cruizing between the *Land's-End* and the West of *Ireland*, to defeat any such pernicious Designs? Shall a Kingdom be lost for Want of taking such prudent Precautions? The Wind is, and has been for the most Part northerly and easterly, since this Ship came in here, which may prevent her from going up the *Irish* Channel, and she may stay with all imaginable Safety 'till it comes about fair; for there is no Man of War here, nor has there been one since the Commencement of the *French* War, excepting only the *Portmahon*, which put in only for two Days: The Lord Lieutenant of this County has indeed some big Guns before his Door, which he makes a Noise with on some State-Days; but this is all yet we hear, are like to hear of 'em; for, as I am told, if an Enemy should come in here, his Honour could not exercise his Power, without a special Order first given. Well but, say you, have you no Ship of any Sort to protect you? Why, Sir, to be plain with you, we have had here sometimes two sorry Sticks of Wood, which I think they call arm'd Vessels, carrying, if I mistake not, 16 Carriage Guns four Pounders, and four Swivels, the Bore of which I know not, and about 130 Men each, if they had their full Complement of Men, which I think they have not. These two sorry Concerns are not here now, and if they never come again, we shan't see the Want of 'em much, because we have never seen any Good of 'em, unless it be the Consumption of 260 Men: Their Commanders, without doubt, are good Officers, and, 'tis to be hop'd, that the Men too would behave well, if properly call'd upon; but, alas! what can they do against a superior Force? An Instance of this we had a little while ago: These two Things were out on a Cruize, and were brought to in *Bristol* Channel by the *Townsend* Privateer of 24 Guns. The first being hailed, gave her Name the *York*; the other, not knowing of this, and being hailed in Turn, gave herself out the *York* likewise, because it seems she was ashamed of her true Name, the *John* and *Anne*? Upon which the Commander of the *Townsend* damn'd 'em, and said, *Are ye all Yorks*? It seems this Place was thought of so little Consequence by a *late Set of fresh Water Sailors*, that they said, in their Hearts at least, *That a Ship at* Milford *was a Ship thrown away*. Let us see now, whether this were the Policy of former Times, or whether it be more truly a modern Refinement upon political Wisdom lately by some wonderfully wise Men, in their own Eyes at least, who affected to be wise above what is written in the first Volume then of *Campbell's* Lives of the Admirals, p. 236. we are told, "That the *French* sent an Army of 12000 "Men, with a Fleet of 150 Sail to the Assistance of "*Owen Glendour*. The Forces they landed safely in "*Milford-Haven*; but the Lord *Berkeley* and *Henry Pay*, "who commanded the Fleet of the Cinque Ports, at"tack'd 'em in that Port, where they took 14 and burnt "15 of the *French* Vessels, which so frighted the rest, "that soon after they fled Home." In the next Page this Author says, "In Support of *Owen Glendour*, they "sent another Squadron on the Coast of *Wales*, of "which only 50 arrived, the rest being taken by the "*English*." P. 278, he says, "That as to the Earl of "*Richmond's* landing, *Richard* prevented that by keep"ing a strong Squadron at Sea, and Guards on all the "Coasts; so that when the Earl, with his little Fleet, "approach'd the *Welch* Shore, he saw it was impracti"cable to land, and therefore bore away to *Dieppe*." Now be pleased to observe this Author's judicious Remark, "Thus we see of what Consequence such Pre"cautions are in Time of Danger, and how very possi"ble it is for an *English* Prince to hinder Invaders from "setting Foot in his Dominions. But if his Measures "on this Occasion demonstrated the Wisdom of King "*Richard*, his subsequent Behaviour was of quite a dif"ferent Kind; for immediately upon the Duke's Re"treat, he dismiss'd his Forces, unrigg'd, and laid up "his Fleet, as if after escaping so great a Danger he "meant to invite a greater, at least, so it prov'd, and "might have been easily foreseen." For as this Author says, in the next Page, "With an insignificant Force, "embarked on a very scurvy Fleet, the Earl ventur'd "to put to Sea on the 1st of *August*, 1485, from the "Port of *Havre de-Grace*, and landed at *Milford* on the "8th of the same Month. He was quickly joined by "great Bodies of the *Welch*, and passing the *Severn* at "*Shrewsbury*, met with many of his *English* Friends, and "then march'd directly into *Leicestershire*." Every Body knows the Consequence, that in the Battle of *Bosworth Field Richard* was slain, and *Henry* became afterwards thereby the Seventh of *England*. Thus were the Crown of *England* and his own Life lost by *Richard*, *i. e.* by the ill-advised Change of his former Politics, and *by foolishly thinking that Ships at* Milford, *were so many Ships thrown away*. I am very well aware that it may be said, the Case is not exactly the same in this Part of the World as it was formerly: To our immortal Honour be it spoken, we are all good and liege Subjects of his Majesty King *George*, whom we all pray God to preserve; for it must be owned, we have no Eye at all to the Arm of Flesh. There are no Associations, no Subscriptions, no military Preparations, no Talk of Militia in this little bye Part of the World. We leave all to Providence: This must be allowed to be very religious in us, whatever you may think of our Prudence and Discretion: It is from hence into *Lancashire* about some 140 measur'd Miles. If our common Enemy should take it into their Heads to land any Troops here, they might be in *Lancashire* in 10 Days with great Ease, marching only 14 Miles a Day, and I have been assur'd by some Persons in the military Way, that Troops may, with forced Marches, very well go 20 Miles a Day. Nothing could be easier than to prevent the sending Intelligence of this to *London*, only by watching this Harbour, and two or three neighbouring Ports, and by setting a few Guards on the Roads. Neither are our Mountains so very impervious and impracticable as may be imagined: The *Flemings* found their Way over them in the Reign of *Henry* the 1st, 1112, when they came from *Cumberland*, and settled in this Country; which, from our being descended from them, and therefore speaking only the *English* Tongue, is now called *Little-England* beyond *Wales*, and the Way along which our outlandish Ancestors came is to this Day, in the *Welch* Language, call'd, *Fleming Iwth*, *i. e.* the *Flemings* Road. They came all along the Backs of the Mountains, to command the Avenues and Approaches on every Side; and you know, Mr. *Broad-bottom*, what has been may be. If there were a Landing here, the News of it could not be well in *London* under four Days at soonest, even if we could send away immediately; for we are about some 240 Post Miles from you; it would be near that Time before the King's Troops could have Notice of it, and if they could put themselves in Motion immediately, the Enemy might be in *Lancashire* almost as soon as our Forces could come up with them. In *Monmouthshire*, which would be in their Way, they would be likely to meet with too many Friends, for there is a vast Number of Papists and *Jacobites* in that County, and I think these two Denominations of Men are too near a-Kin to each other. In *North Wales* too, as every Body knows, is St. *Winifred's* Well; in the Neighbourhood of which, there are too many Popish Bigots, and blind Votaries of that Female Saint, whose Wonder-working Water draws Numbers of this Sort of Cattle that Way.

In good Queen Bess's *Days,*
As that old Author Camden *says*

That wise Princess consulted her Generals and Admirals to know where the *Spaniards* would most probably land; and it was their Opinion it would be in *Milford-Haven*, or else in some Port in *Ireland*, the Name of which I do not well remember. Upon this, two Blockhouses were erected, one on each Side of the Entrance of this Harbour, which is near about a Mile and a half over; but they are now in Ruins. It seems then that Queen *Elizabeth* and her Officers, of all Sorts and Sizes, thought that the Harbour of *Milford* was not so very despicable at that Time as it seems to be to some People at this Time of Day.—I have made Enquiry of some very old People in this Part of the World, and they assure me that there were several stout Ships of War stationed here in King *William's* Reign. It seems the People of those Days did not think, *That Ships at* Milford *were so many Ships thrown away*. Perhaps the Defeat of our Fleet at *Bantry Bay* might incline the Government of that Time to look upon this Place as of some Importance, at least in Case of bad Success on the Coasts of *Ireland*; where probably one Time or other, our Enemies may try their Fortune once again: especially, as 'tis computed there are in that Kingdom about 2 200,000 Inhabitants; and out of them not quite 700 000 Protestants, which is little less than four Papists to one Protestant.—In Queen *Anne's* Reign, we had a 50 and a 20 Gun Ship constantly stationed here, besides several Convoys and Chance comers, even then when we were successful upon the Continent; and now that all *Flanders* is nigh lost, and the Rebels in Possession of one of the strongest Fortresses in *England*, lying upon the *Irish* Sea, when Supplie for them must almost necessarily pass this Way, we have only two scumming Dishes for our Guard. Truly, 'Squire *Broadbottom*, we are neither Wizards, Witches, nor Conjurers in this Part of the World, any more than you seem to be at *London*; if we were, then indeed we might as well trust to Egg-shells and to Broomsticks as to what we have, what we have not, I ought to have said; for,

The finest Harbour in Europe *this Day,*
Nay in the whole World, except Che-foo-yeek Bay,

Has not one Ship with a Carriage-Gun in it, except this huge Thing with 30 Guns, which pretends to be a *Turky* Ship.—I wish she may not make *Turkish*, or what is worse, *French* Slaves of some of us e'er long. *Oh!* you'll say, *don't be so violently uneasy, her Business is not with you, she is not to consider Commission in the Lattitude of Milford; she wants to go higher up, and comes to fly at a bolder Game as you are.* Very well! Mr. *Broadbottom*, very well! if this be the Case, so much the better; I wish you may prove a truer Prophet than *Nixon*: If so, all that I know is,

Quæ fuerant vitia, mos fecit.

Look ye to it, ye great Ones above; that's no Bread and Butter of mine: I trouble my Head, that my Lot is

fallen into one in ſo fair a Ground, that I am here in this remote Corner of the World, where we can hear of all the Miſeries of War, and be at the ſame Time out of Hand's Way — but to be ſerious; I believe our Governors did once think us in ſome Danger, for about a Year ago they did, think them for nothing, lend down a Perſon to view our Harbour, that he might make his Report accordingly. I know it was ſaid in the Country, that he was of Opinion, it would be for the Security of the Harbour, (and I hope therefore for the Service of the Nation) to have a Battery erected on each Side of the Entrance, and one on a Headland oppoſite to the Middle of it, and a Fourth upon a Rock higher up in the Middle of the Harbour, near which Ships muſt neceſſarily paſs that come into it, the upper Part of which is the beſt and ſafeſt — Be pleaſed to obſerve, that this Harbour is navigable for Ships, at leaſt 14 meaſured Miles, and it branches out to many Ways, and ſo far into the Country, that 'tis reckon'd there is no Part of this County, at moſt above ſeven Miles, diſtant from the Sea, the utmoſt Extent of the County being not quite 30 Poſt Miles. I think *Chamberlayne* ſays, that the whole Navy of *England* may ride here with Safety, the Harbour having ſuch a great Number of Creeks, Havens, Bays, Nooks, and Corners; from whence 'tis ſuppoſ'd to be call'd *Milford*, as if there were a thouſand of them, or that they were almoſt numberleſs. In ſhort, 'tis, in one Word, in its own Nature, the very Pride and Perfection of all maritime Situations; and nothing but its Diſtance from the Sea Ports on the Continent could poſſibly have hindered it from being the Seat of the *Engliſh* Empire; and if we had only about 50 or 60 Men of Subſtance, and an enterprizing Genius here who underſtood Trade, they would well nigh go to ruin *Briſtol* in ſome Time, as Commerce might be carried on from this Place with much more Eaſe and Convenience than it can poſſibly from that Port, *Briſtol* Channel being frequently ſo very dangerous (*Expertus Loquor*) and the River from *Paſſet* thither ſo exceeding narrow and ſhallow; whereas here we have no Bar, no Shelves, or Shallows, nor indeed any Rocks but what are perfectly well known, and may very eaſily be avoided. No Wonder, the ſtore, that the old *Flemings* come ſo far to ſeek a Settlement when they were likely to be ſo well rewarded at laſt for their Pains. In ſhort, we have the greateſt Plenty of Fiſh, Fowls, and Proviſions of all Sorts, and poſitively want nothing that *England* affords, but Timber for Building, which may eaſily be had by Water. As for Fuel, we have excellent Coals and Culm in great Abundance. I could enlarge much more, and with the ſtricteſt Truth; but I ſay no more, leſt I ſhould be ſuſpected to ſpeak thro' Prejudice.

One Word more with you, 'Squire, and then I have done: Let me tell you your Faults like a Friend. We are tir'd of your Paper in this Part of the World, and like your Poſtures perfectly well; but you muſt imagine that we are deſirous of knowing every Thing worth Notice that paſſes above, and elſewhere; and, for this Reaſon, I muſt ſay you ſtint us in your Intelligence too much; thus you have not told us of the enſuing Faſt-Day, nor of the Solemnity nor Patriotiſm with which his Majeſty's Birth-Day was diſtinguiſhed in the loyal and much to be commended City of *Dublin*; and all this truly, only to tell us of a Parcel of Quack Medicines for ſome ſecret Diſorders, which, I thank God, are ſcarcely known in this Part of the World.

If you think this Letter not unworthy of a Place in your Paper, and not too long for it, you will, by inſerting it, oblige one that is, Sir, your conſtant Reader, and humble Servant,

A Country Clergyman, and
a true Lover of his Country

P. S. *Since the above was written, I have been inform'd, that it is the Opinion of ſome Lord-mets in general, and the Courtiers in particular, that the Invaſion from abroad will be made here. I am glad you are all wakened out of your Lethargy at laſt, and begin to ſee the no ſmall Importance of this poor defenceleſs Place. It ſeems the French can ſee further than the* Engliſh. *I am glad it came into my Head to rub your Eyes for you.*

N. B. *'Tis remarked here, that the People on Board this ſtrange Ship, buy up all the Shoes and Felt-Hats that can be got in this Country, which are brought to the Ship's Side*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Dec. 5. We are certainly informed from Ormiſton, in Eaſt-Lothian, that the Inhabitants of that Pariſh (having heard of a Reſolution of the Gentlemen of the County of Edinburgh) to the Number of 160, entered into a voluntary Aſſociation for joining with this County, or any other well affected to our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, in Oppoſition to the Rebels, upon Notice given by the Commander of his Majeſty's Forces in this Part of the Country, or having any Directions from him.

Edinburgh, Dec 5. The following is handed about as an authentic Liſt of the Forces in the North; and tho' we cannot warrant its Authority, yet we may venture to ſay there is a high Probability of its Exactneſs.

Liſt of the Forces under the Earl of Loudon.

M'Leods, under young M'Leod,	450
Grants, under Rothemurcus,	120
Monroes, under Culcairn, —	200
Sutherlands, —	200
M'Kenzies, — —	250
Guns, under their Chief M'Kemiſh,	120
Lord Loudon's Regiment —	500
	1840

Liſt of the Rebels under Lord Strathallan.

M'Kenzies, under the Earl of Cromerty,	300
M'Intoſhes, — —	500
Forquharſons, with a few of the Clan Guns,	120
Frazers, under Fraſer of Fiars,	400
French at Aberdeen, Peterhead, Montroſe,	500
Under Lord Lewis Gordon,	250
	1870

N B. Lord John Drummond commands in Chief. His Artillery conſiſts of 15 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Field Pieces.

As to the Frazers, the Lord Lovat has commanded them to diſband; but we know not the Particulars.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Kirby Lonſdale, Dec. 2. On Friday laſt a Party of the Rebel Horſe from Carliſle came to Penrith, demanded Quarters for 3000 Men, whom they reported to be upon the Road, and gave Orders that the Exciſe Money, Contributions, &c. ſhould be held in Readineſs for them. Thereupon the People of the Town ſent out Scouts to Penrith Fell to diſcover the Rebels, but no more appearing, the Fire-Bell was rung, which alarmed and brought together great Numbers from all Parts, and the Horſe marched off for the Bridge, and from thence to Lowther Hall, of which they took Poſſeſſion. The Country People immediately purſued them, ſurrounded the Houſe, fired into it upon them, killed one, wounded ſeveral, and made ten Priſoners with all their Horſes. Eight of the Rebels made their Eſcape over the Water. On our Side only one Man was wounded, who had the Misfortune to be ſhot through the Thigh.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Nottingham, Dec. 5. Yeſterday in the Afternoon the Rebel Army begun to come into the Town of Derby, and continued coming in till late at Night. They marched in ſuch a manner, as to make their Numbers appear as great as poſſible, and to render it extremely difficult to take any exact Account of them. They gave out, that they ſhould march this Day to Leiceſter; but we have Advices, that they have continued at Derby till late this Evening, with their Artillery in the Market Place. Some of them talked as if they ſhould make a ſudden March, in order to ſlip the Duke of Cumberland's Army, whilſt others ſaid, that they ſhould ſtay to ſee whether the Duke would come and give them Battle. They have levied the Exciſe there.

Nottingham, Dec. 6. This Morning early ſeveral Parties of the Highland Horſe were in Motion in the Roads about Derby. Some of them ſeemed to be moving towards Loughborough, others kept on the Aſhbourn Side. At Ten the Whole returned to Derby, and then ſet out for Aſhbourn. The Horſe moved firſt, ſoon after paſſed their Artillery, conſiſting of 13 Pieces of Cannon, and then their main Body of Foot. They marched about a Mile from Derby, and then halted, when about 11 or 12 of their Officers came back thither, ordered a very large Sum of Money to be raiſed inſtantly for the Uſe of their Army, which they carried off with them, and threatned Deſtruction to the whole Town, if they did not raiſe more. They ſeemed to be extreamly out of Humour, and ſtripped ſome Perſons of their Cloaths, &c.

Whitehall, Dec. 9. Letters of the 6th Inſtant from the Army under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, mention, that the whole Cavalry, with two Battalions of Foot, marched that Day into Coventry, and that the reſt of the Infantry was encamped on Meriden Common: That the Flannel Waiſtcoats for the Troops were arrived at Coventry: That his Royal Highneſs had received ſeveral concurrent Advices of the Rebels having left Derby on Friday Morning, and marched towards Aſhbourn, after having levied a great Sum upon the former Town, under Pain of military Execution.

Letters from Leiceſter of the 7th Inſtant mention, that the Rebels marched that Day from Aſhbourn towards Leek, and that it was thought their Route was for Wales.

Whitehall, Dec. 10. The following is a Liſt of the Officers, &c. taken Priſoners off Montroſe, on board the Lewis XV. from Dunkirk, by the Milford Man of War.

Nicholas Morris, Captain in Bulkeley's Regiment; two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Richard Nagle, Captain in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Patrick Meagher, Firſt Lieutenant in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

John Ryan, Second Lieutenant in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Dennis Mahony, Second Lieutenant in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Derby Mahony, Second Lieutenant in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

George Matthews, Cadet in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Francis Matthews, Cadet in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

James Conway, Captain in Clare's Regiment, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Val. Mernyne, Captain in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, 46 private Men.

Bernard O'Brien, firſt Lieutenant in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, 46 private Men.

John Enger, Second Lieutenant in ditto, two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, 46 private Men.

James Macraith, Captain in Berwick's Regiment, three Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, 47 private Men.

Stephen Cullen, Capt. in ditto.

Chriſtopher Plunket, Firſt Lieutenant in ditto.

George Barnavall, Second Lieutenant, in ditto.

John Divier, and Thomas Hogan, Surgeons. And four Servants.

Wants Commiſſions. Captain Macraith, Captain Conway, Captain Nagle, Captain Cullen, Lieutenant Ryan, Lieutenant Egar.

Doncaſter, Dec. 8. The Horſe and Dragoons of Marſhal Wade's Army are in this Town, and the Foot at Ferrybridge.

Meriden, Dec. 9. *Six in the Morning.* Tueſday Morning his Royal Highneſs put himſelf at the Head of all the Horſe and Dragoons, and a thouſand Volunteers, to endeavour to ſtop the Rebels, and give the Foot Time to come up; but we hear they are retiring Northwards with great Precipitation.

Sir John Ligonier is this Moment marching from hence with the Brigade of Guards, and Sempil's Regiment, to Lichfield.

Litchfield, Dec. 9. Our freſheſt Accounts concerning the Progreſs of the Rebels, are of laſt Night. By them we learn, that an advanced Party had reached Mancheſter at Eleven at Night, and that the main Body of them marched out of Leek Yeſterday Morning. Some ſmall Parties of them had raiſed Alarms at Newcaſtle: and we hear they do more Miſchief now in the Country than when they came.

His Royal Highneſs is here with all the Cavalry, and a Body of Foot mounted, and preparing to continue his March in Purſuit of the Rebels.

Derby, Dec. 8. The Rebels behaved tolerably well in their March Southwards, but have plundered the Country in their Retreat. Many of the beſt Houſes here have ſuffered. Two of them were taken with their Arms, between Aſhbourn and Derby, by a Farmer and two Boys, and were ſent to the Camp at Meriden Common. In this Town they demanded Billets for 10,000 Men, but thoſe who computed their Numbers as exactly as poſſible aſſure us, that they did not exceed Six thouſand three hundred Horſe and Foot. The Horſe were extreamly jaded, and in a bad Condition. In the Number above were many old Men, and Boys of fifteen and ſixteen Years of Age, all without Shoes and Stockings.

Coventry, Dec. 9. The Rebels were at Aſhbourn on Saturday Morning, and went to Leek that Night. Before they left Aſhbourn they ſhot two Men, one of whom died on the Spot. They have taken all the Horſes they could lay their Hands upon, and have plundered and done great Damage. They had fifteen Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar.

Manſfield, Dec 9. By an Expreſs juſt arrived from Leek there is an Account, that 1000 of the Rebels

marched last Night from thence for Macclesfield, and that at six this Morning the main Body began to march the same Way, and their Artillery at Eight.

Stafford, Dec. 9. The Van Guard of the Rebels was in Manchester Yesterday, and their main Body at Macclesfield.

Warrington, Dec. 10. By a Messenger sent out of this Town to observe the Motions of the Rebels, we hear, that their Foot and Baggage passed by Pendleton Pole, which is one Mile from Manchester, this Morning, and took the Road which leads to Leigh, Wigan and Preston. The same Messenger informs us, that he was told the Horse designed to stay in Manchester all Night; but we have since heard, that their whole Body have left Manchester, and taken the above Road.

Litchfield, Dec. 11. We have Advices here, that the Rebels left Manchester Yesterday, marching Northward; and that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had made two forced Marches after them, and continued in Pursuit of them.

There was taken on board the Lewis XV by Capt. Hannoway, in his Majesty's Ship the Milford, (besides the Prisoners before mentioned) 330 Stand of Arms, with Bayonets and Cartouch Boxes; 330 Broad Swords, with a Number of Bridles and Saddles, Harnesses, and Collars for Horses.

The Court of Lieutenancy have ordered all the Cannon, and other warlike Stores, belonging to the Artillery Company, to be lodged in the Tower.

Extract of a private Letter from Coventry, Dec. 8.

"At Three this Afternoon his Royal Highness sent in hither from the Camp, Nine Highlanders, that had been made Prisoners, and are now under Examination; they say that they belong to the Corps of the Duke of Perth, as he is called, and Gordon of Glenbucket; but what Discoveries they are able to make of the Designs of the Rebels is not yet known."

We hear from Hull, of the 7th Instant, that General Pulteney arrived there to put that Town in a Posture of Defence; that the Ship Success, Captain William Thompson, which carried the Georgia Rangers and Soldiers, from London, who are now with General Oglethorpe in the North, luckily lying in that Harbour, and being well fitted out with heavy Cannon, 20 Pieces of her nine Pounders were immediately landed, and mounted on the Bastions round the Town; and the said Ship is again mounted with a compleat Set of Six Pounders, and other Cannon (being spare ones she had on board) and is to serve as a floating Battery, to Flank the Enemy, in case of their attacking that Place, which from the Situation of the River she will be able to do, and be of the greatest Service.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth *dated* Decem. 8.

"It is my Duty to acquaint you, that I am Master of the Ship Concord, of Yarmouth; a Letter of Marque of 200 Tons, and 16 Carriage Guns, laden with Corn and Flower from London for Lisbon; but arrived here Yesterday, having been attacked the 25th ult. at Ten o'Clock at Night, by a French Privateer Snow, of Sixteen Nine-pounders, and about 130 Men, two Leagues off Portland. We engaged her Yard-arm and Yard-arm, till she sheer'd off; in which Action the Mizen Top-mast and Main Yard were shot down, and the standing mast very much wounded; the standing and running Rigging were all shot away, and the Sails very much shatter'd, which render'd me incapable of following them, as well as proceed on my Voyage; and I got in here sooner than I should have done, by meeting with the Jamaica Sloop of War; whose Commander sent me a Lieutenant and Ten Men on board, to render me in a Condition to reach this Port. After I was in some measure refitted, the Jamaica Sloop gave Chace to the Privateer; but the Weather proving foggy, could not meet with her. The next Day we put into Portland Road, in Company with the Jamaica Sloop, with contrary Winds; during which Time I was fishing the Masts, and repairing the Rigging, in order to proceed under her Convoy to this Port; but on the 1st instant parted with her in a Fog off the Start, with Eight Sail under her Convoy, which are not arrived here."

Wednesday several Printing-Houses were searched by his Majesty's Messengers for Treasonable Libels; when a Journeyman Printer was taken into Custody, on Suspicion of being the Printer and Publisher of several that have been lately dispersed about the Town.

Monday Morning, about Four o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out at Mr. Torin's, an eminent Exchange Broker in Nicholas Lane, Lombard-street; which burnt the said House, and several others adjoining. By this Accident a very promising Youth, Apprentice to Mr. Toring, and a Maid Servant, perished in the Flames; and the Coachman is so much burnt, that is Life is despair'd of. A young Lady who was visiting at Mr Torin's, to escape the Flames, jump'd from a Two-pair of Stairs Window; but by the Fall fractur'd her Skull, and died soon after. Mr. Torin made his Escape by a Ladder, and his Wife by jumping on a Bed, laid in the Street for that Purpose.

The Rhoda, Marshal, from Jamaica; and the Elizabeth, Clak, from Virginia, both for London; the Ship [illegible], from Cork to Barbado; and a Ship from Falmouth to Lisbon, are all taken by the Lis Privateer, and carried into St. Malo's.

Friday 7-Night the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 48,144, and 28,066, of 500*l.* each; and 22,801, 47,826, 4752, and 6753, of 100*l* each.

Last Saturday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. No. 4051, 2000*l.* 40,379. 44,812, 1000*l.* 26,980 40,579. 500*l.* 15,670, 49,608, 3163, 15,764, 160, 13,097, 16,741, and 5004 of 100*l.* each.

Monday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 18,592, of 2000*l.* and 29,167, 45,482, 42,850, 14,955, 10,493. of 100*l.*

Tuesday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. 41,261, of 500*l.* and 1767, 3177, 20,588, 13,096, 49,061, 35,951, of 100*l.* each.

Wednesday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 5050, 1000*l* 18,644, 39,446, 19,077, 3716, 39,323, 19,896, and 44,877, 100 l. each

Thursday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, in the State Lottery; viz. 43,638, 5000l 58,817, 40,453, 500l. 44,739, 189, 18,126, 26,543, 17,550, 36,474, 20,269, 34,763, 34,787, and 10,271, 100l. each.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price Sixpence.)

The Second Edition, *with* Additions, *of*

UNION and ZEAL among PROTESTANTS, in Defence of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties most Earnestly Recommended, from their present imminent Danger of and by POPERY, enforced by the prophetical Warnings of two very eminent Men, the famous De Wit and Archbishop Usher; who have long since Foretold an Inundation of Popery, or a Massacre, or both, as the certain Consequence of the Dissensions and Division of Protestants among themselves, and their too great Connivance at Popery and Popish Priests, &c. in their Dominions.

With a Plan (inserted in none of the public Papers, as yet) for the providing any Number of disciplined Men the Nation shall want, with Ease and Expedition, without any immediate Expence to the Government, till they shall be draughted off, to be incorporated with some of his Majesty's Marching Regiments.

Printed for S. Farnsworth, in Crane Court, Fleet-street; and sold by the Pamphlet Shops in London and Westminster.

Where may be had, Price 6d. (together with the above Pamphlet, or separate)

A Seasonable Discourse on a slavish Fear of Man, and a Holy Trust in God, suited to the Alarms and Danger of the present Time, pl. 112. 6, 7

This Day is published,

(Price One Shilling)

Neatly printed, the same Size with the Court and City Register,

NAMES of Popish Recusants, and Papists Convicts, together with most of their Titles, Additions, and Places of Abode, or Parishes, or Townships where their Lands lie, or Names of the Tenants in Possession; and an Abstract or Total of each Persons Estate, as the same have been returned by the Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties following, to the Commissioners, Trustees, &c. for the forfeited Estates.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

*** *As the high Price and unprofitable Size of the List already published of Popish Recusants may very reasonably cause a Suspicion, that this was calculated only to supply the Public with the same Thing on easier Terms, the Editor has thought it a Piece of Justice to himself premise, That this was actually in Hand before the other came out, and was fairly taken from a Manuscript Copy, which is still left in his Possession, as Evidence that what he asserts is Truth. He also thinks himself obliged to add, That he took this Hint from the present distracted State of the Nation, and his own Zeal to contribute all he could towards the Re-establishment of the public Tranquility. If Power is to be measured by Property, this will enable us to form a true Idea of that Power which has, perhaps, struck us with more Terror, and given us more Pain than it ought: And if, on the other Hand, those who are obnoxious to the Laws of their Country for holding Opinions dangerous to the Peace of it, should decline to exert that Power by embarking in the present Troubles, this will shew every Constable in England, the nearest Way to prevent them. But as our Loyalty is never to run away with our Humanity, let it in the mean Time, be ever remember'd that those who submit to a Government, deserve the Protection of that Government, and that there is no Excuse for punishing the Innocent in common with the Guilty.*

*** *Whereas the Editor of the dear, unportable, &c. 5th Edition of something like this our Book, seems to have burnt his Fingers by his commencing Editor: And whereas, he therefore seems to be in great Wrath: And whereas, he has discharged some of his Anger on this our Book, in a very angry, and consequently very silly Postscript to his Advertisement in the London Courant of Thursday last: And, whereas, all the Epithets he has there bestowed on this Edition, as spurious, incorrect, piratical, the Encomium on what he calls his List — the malicious Design, and generous View, are all FALSE: This is therefore, 1st, to caution the said angry Editor, for his own Sake, to trouble us no with his Whereasing Postscript — 2dly, Hereafter not to go beyond his Last: 3dly, to reassure the Public, that they may depend on the above Book, to be genuinely what it's Title reports it.*

N. B. The Copy lies with the Publisher, to be viewed by any Gentleman who has the Curiosity.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Johnson, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

Henry Hitcroft, of the Parish of St. Dunstan in the West, London, Distiller.

John Bass, of Lympstone, in the County of Devon, Shipwright, Merchant and Chapman.

Philip Edward Reade, of Golden lane, near Whitecrots-street, London, Distiller.

Thomas Pandon, of Crediton, in the County of Devon, Serge-make and Chapman.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price Sixpence)

AN Authentic Copy of a Letter from Thomas Newans, to his Grace the Duke of N——e. Foretelling the Dangers threatning this Nation, especially London and Westminster. To which are added, his Predictions of several other Events, particularly, the Connection with Spain, and the ill Success of it; the War between France and Germany, the late intended Invasion in 1744; the present Rebellion, and the Issue of it; the Over-running of Germany and Italy, with the taking of Rome, by the Persians and Turks, and the Downfall of Popery in Consequence thereof; the driving back the Turks, &c. by the Protestants, and the Conversion of the former to the Christian Faith; which will be follow'd by the calling of the Jews, their Return to Judea, and the Rebuilding of Jerusalem.

Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son-in-Law to the late Mr* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Price) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may let their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH, with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His House faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

The most wonderful cleansing and strengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weaknesses and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miscarriages in Women; and to cleanse and strengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangurics, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained such Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been sold since April 1734, that they were first publish'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the associated Disorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine, were prescrib'd by the late Dr Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obstinate Gleet and Weakness, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harrass'd with Electuaries, Bolusses, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Attempts, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to a Doctor's Prescription (which he has still upon his File) has made Use of them ever since to Numbers of People in the very worst of Gleets, seminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Disorders of the Urine and Grave, &c. with the utmost Success and Safety; as also in all Weaknesses from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, excessive Coition, Self Pollution, Seminal Emissions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Cases thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of so divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 2s 6d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more effectually as one Bottle of them generally cures, even in the most draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weaknesses of the Seminals and Genitals, as also of the Back and Reins, that are

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleansing and healing, or a more strengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will say, by their soon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies, for it will do more in one Day towards restoring in them Weaknesses than any others can in ten, and is so to corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing effectly and surely, without Fear of Relapse, even in the tenderest Constitutions, which can hardly be said of any other Medicines; and it is withal so elegantly pleasant to the Palate, and so agreeable to the Stomach that the nicest Person is delighted with it.

Mr West, Goldsmith, who used to sell these Drops being dead, they are now sold only by his Son-in-Law Mr Johnson, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-street, near Clare Market, sealed up, with Directions, for one Messenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 2s 6d.

The most Delightful and Fragrant TINCTURE for the BREATH, TEETH and GUMS.

A Tincture of many the BREATH most exquisitely fine, sweet and pleasant, the TEETH perfectly white, clean and beautiful and the most certain Cure for the Scurvy in the GUMS in the World.

It totally preserves the Breath, Teeth, and Gums, in their utmost beauty and perfection, and cures the most inveterate disorders in and to the Mouth effectually, and gives the most delightful Breath to the Mouth. Before Breath to all incompetent the most offensive, and in a short Time to effectually cures that disagreeable Breath to immediately return.

It not only makes the Teeth and most foul Teeth extreamly white, and beautifully fragrant, but totally preserves them from decaying, and thereby from the most excruciating Pains, almost to the Gums, causing the Scurvy in the Gums to cease to increase, causing the Teeth to grow up in the Teeth again to be almost entirely cure away, and all the Teeth to Admiration. It is to be used by all Persons, and is an excellent preservative, and leaves a very grateful and delightful Scent in the Mouth.

It is a Word not more totally performing and quickly curing all disagreeable Breath, but immediately making the blackest Teeth most excellently white, certainly fattening them when loose, effectually preserving them from rotting or decaying, and infallibly curing the most inveterate Gums, it has not its Equal in the Universe, as all the Quality and Curious Gentry's Use it acknowledge.

It is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church yard in the Strand, at 3 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

The so much Fam'd HYPO DROPS.

WHICH is a certain Way to cure by sure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the Fits and Vapours in Women, to a never to return again, be they ever so inveterate, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd intirely Vain, and that by immediately striking at the very Root of the true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, all their perplexing Disorders, and all their Variety of Symptoms by which they attack by Force almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, as Rumes, sour Belchings, Cholicks, and Uneasiness in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, portentuous Watchings, troublesome Sleep, frightful grumbling Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, vast direful Views, and terrible Apprehensions, restless Tosses, Fits, flushing Heats, breathless Faintness, Dizziness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Trembings and Twitchings in the Limbs and former Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, num'd or wandering Pain, and Weakness in the Back, and other almost innumerable and dreadful Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these famous hitherto and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) infallibly quell and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, *de Sky* bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good blood. Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Hoit's, at the Crois-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

Dr. R. NELSON, being well known to have made the Cure of Seminal and Genital Imperfections his chief Study and Practice for above thirty Years, does recommend his well Noble Cleansing and Strengthning ELIXIR, which thousands of People have experienced, to be the only BALSAMICK HEALING RESTORING Medicine in the World.

For Gleets and Weaknesses,

THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Defect of Fertility in the other, whether from ill cur'd, Venereal Infections (that which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Custom, or Self-Pollution (that curfed School Wickedness, which spoils all our Youth, by ripping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emissions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain and dry up the Seminals, and wither, as it were the Generative Faculties, causing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenness in Women, (or but a weakly, sickly Offspring if any) and in the long Run (by impoverishing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours Decays of Nature, and Consumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleasant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpose, for let the Imbecility be ever so great, or of ever so long standing, and be either in the Parts Spermatick Vessels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures, by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nourishing, and replenishing the Reins and Seminals, and strengthning and restoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much soever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, watrish, or yellowish, and consequently insufficient either for Procreation or the Act of it.

All Disorders of the Urine, as Difficulty in the making or retaining it, or its dribling away, hot or smarting, or foul, slimy, thready greasy or Pudding, whether from Gravel, Stone, Stranguary, or a Venereal Cause are likewise speedily cured by it, and the Water made to be held as strongly, and yet brought away as freely, easily, full stream'd, and clear as ever.

Price 5 s. a Bottle Prepared by the aforesaid Author, and sold only (sealed up with Directions how to take it) at Mr. Corbett's Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church Fleet Street, and by Henry Cook, under the Royal-Exchange; asking only for a 5 s. Bottle of Elixir.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any restible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is Generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, does once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Pimples, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heavines of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearance, they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderful'y Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enen the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient sensibly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so unive sally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d a Bottle, with Directions.

An infallible Cure for BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *and* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN; *By* SUPERLATIVE ENLIVENING DROPS;

Which in a few Days render both Sexes Prolifick in a most wonderful Manner.

HUNDREDS of LADIES who were deemed incurably barren, and very many who thought themselves too old to bear Children, have immediately conceived after taking three or four Doses of them only; and vast Numbers of Gentlemen, by taking them, have presently become capable of propagating their Species who before, through either Imbecility or Age, imagin'd it impossible.

They almost instantly renovate the vital Ferment of the Blood and Juices, rectify the languid State of all the Fluids, rouse, fortify, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, restore juvenile Warmth, and causes sparkling Gladness and ardent Courage to flow in the Heart, and expand itself through the whole human System, so as sensibly to enliven and invigorate all the animal Faculties, and corroborate or strengthen the whole Body, as well as the Parts appropriated to Generation, and do infallibly cure Barrenness in one Sex, and Impotency in the other, from what Cause soever proceeding, as Thousands have experienced.

They are also pleasant to take, are Cordial to the Stomach, procure an Appetite, and cause a good Digestion, beyond any thing known in the World. And are to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand At 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungations, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly expirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infect the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble: as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to and immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. *Pot of Balsamick Electuary.*

DIRECTORY, *Given Gratis.*

Green Hatch Holborn

IN the 2d Page of this Book, Any Venereal, or Gleet Patient, will Plainly See their Own Particular Case, Exactly Described. And How to Cure themselves Privately, Without Telling their Case to Any One. With The Famous Montpellier Little Easy Bolus, the Bigness of Only a PEA, to Take. And Which, Makes the Person Easy At Once, tho' Before, in Great Misery. And, Another Little BOLUS, Carries off a Venereal Infection, and Foulness of a GLEET. Price Only 2 s Each, Sealed Up, with Full Directions, Along with it, ——— For Those who BUY it.

But, It is GIVEN, Without Paying at all, for it,

To Those, Mention'd in the 11th Page of the DIRECTORY. Which Book is Given Gratis, At Dr. Ruffel's House, In the Parlour, Strait Forward Facing the Entry, In at the GREEN HATCH, against Gray's-Inn, HOLBORN. Where,

Is Also Given Gratis, For the Year 1746, The NEW

Thee, & Thou ALMANACK.

Calculated for the Meridian of the People Called QUAKEES Containing New YEA, and NAY Observations, for Every Month in the Year. With the QUAKER's Opinion, Of

Young Damsels HOOP PETTI-COATS,

Of the *Unfortunate* WOMEN of the TOWN,

With the Names of the most NOTED of these WOMEN, and WHERE They LIVE, and what is the Plainest, and Properest SIGN, for them to HANG OUT at their Houses, for Information of Customers, that They LIVE THERE. With,

The Prints, of the most NOTED, of these LADIES, Finely Engraved, to Know 'em. And, The QUAKER's Opinion, Of

AFTERNOONS TEA DRINKINGS.

With the Prints of GEO. FOX (The First Quaker) WILLIAM PEN, and others the most Eminent, amongst the Peoples Called QUAKERS, Also Finely Engraved.

THIS ALMANACK has Things, not Writ Twice o'er, What's in't, No ALMANACK e'er had Before: It is quite NEW, Year FORTY-SIX its Date is, 'Twill Nothing Cost, for Thee may'st have it GRATIS, At the Green Hatch, 'gainst Gray's Inn Gate in Holborn, If to ASK for't, Thee will't not be too Stubborn.

AND, do not (Pray) Withdraw THY FRIENDLY Look, 'Cause there are NO RED LETTERS in this Book, As Usual are in ALMANACKS, For WEE, Have for RED LETTER DAYS, Antipathy.

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